

The American Observer

A free, virtuous, and enlightened people must know well the great principles and causes on which their happiness depends.—James Monroe

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Our Ambitions

By Walter E. Myer

WE did a great deal of debating during my student days, and though many years have passed since then, I still remember a number of the subjects which we discussed. One debate in particular comes to my mind. I do not recall the wording of the question but it had to do with ambition. Is it a good or an evil force in our lives? Does it lead to happiness and success or to discord and trouble? Should it be cultivated or repressed?

In picturing the unhappy consequences which flow from ambition we described the cruelties of kings, dictators, military chieftains, who, spurred on by the love of power, had engaged in wars of conquest and had left misery in their paths.

We spoke of ruthless money makers, of social climbers, of self-centered politicians, of men and women everywhere who disregard the feelings and the welfare of others in their scramble for success and influence.

On the other hand it was argued that a person without ambition, without a burning desire to get ahead and to make something of himself, amounts to nothing; that ambition prompts one to put forth effort; and that it is responsible for all the progress which has been made or ever will be made in individual lives and in community and nation.

We came to no conclusions in this debate and we were no wiser when it ended than we were when it began. The reason was that we disregarded one all-important fact: Ambition of itself is neither good nor bad. It is simply an impulse to succeed, to move upward, to rise above the crowd, to get things done, to achieve.

Everything depends upon the goal toward which ambition drives us. Ambition keeps us moving toward our goals whether they are worthy or unworthy. The man who lacks ambition doesn't reach any goal at all; doesn't get anywhere. He accomplishes very little, however well meaning he may be.



Walter E. Myer

daydreaming and listlessness.

There are selfish individuals who crave success for its own sake, who want to obtain wealth or power or influence at the expense of others. The trouble with such persons is not that they are ambitious but that their ambitions are misdirected.

Many young people suffer from feebleness of ambition, from listlessness, lack of energy, dimness of vision. Theirs is the two-fold task of feeding the fires of determination and of directing their energies toward worthy goals.

Excessive ambition is a threat to peace of mind, but weak and misdirected ambitions are more frequent obstacles to happiness and progress. The important thing is to make sure that ambition is directed toward a truly worthy goal.



THE THREAT of Soviet aggression overshadows all other issues in Europe today

France and Germany

Two Nations with a Tradition of Hatred Plan to Merge Their Armed Forces in European Defense Community

As we go to press, France is in the midst of another political crisis. Many people and leaders in that country are rebelling against the high taxes which must be imposed to pay for the Indochina war and France's share of the European defense program.

If France reaches the decision that she cannot afford both these undertakings, it is generally felt that she will pull out of the Indochina war but will participate in the European defense agreements which were reached at Lisbon, Portugal and which are described in the following article. Whether or not Robert Schuman, who, as foreign minister, represented France at the Lisbon meetings, will continue to direct French foreign policy is not known at the time of this writing.

HOW much was accomplished at the recent meeting, in Lisbon, Portugal, of representatives from the 14 North Atlantic Treaty countries? It is too early for anyone to answer this question definitely, although we know that several important steps were taken in the continuing job of building defenses against the threat of Soviet aggression. New goals were set for air, ground, and naval strength. Plans were made for the financing of western Europe's ever-expanding military effort.

The most important accomplishment

of the meeting was the agreement to create a new and powerful organization—the European Defense Community, or EDC. This European Defense Community, when finally established, will include six nations: Belgium, France, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, and Western Germany. All these except Germany are members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

The six countries intend to pool most of their armed forces under a single command. After the plan goes fully into effect, a member nation will have no troops outside the EDC force, except those which it needs for police duty within its own borders, and except those needed for overseas service. (For instance, French units required for the fighting in Indochina will remain outside the EDC command.)

Eventually, the six-nation European Defense Community is slated to build an armed force with more than 5,000 airplanes, and with over 40 ground divisions of about 13,000 men each (a total of roughly half a million men). These troops and planes would make up a sizable part of the European defense force—the present "Eisenhower army"—that is being created through the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

Many people may ask: "What is the

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America's Poor Voting Record

More People Must Go to Polls If Our Democracy Is to Be Strong and Vigorous

IN recent nation-wide elections in Japan—where democracy is a new experiment dating back less than seven years—70 per cent of the people who were eligible to vote actually cast ballots.

Last fall, 82 per cent of Britain's voters made their choices at the polls when elections were held in that country.

In the critical Italian balloting of 1950, 89 per cent of Italians who possessed the right to vote did so. The big turnout of voters repulsed the bid of the communists for power.

Now let us see how much voting interest there is in our country.

In the Presidential election of 1948, only 51 per cent of America's voters actually took part. In the congressional elections of 1950, about 41 per cent cast ballots.

Why don't more Americans go to the polls and help choose their leaders? Various reasons are advanced. Some people fail to meet residence requirements. Others don't register. Stormy weather on election day tends to keep some citizens from voting. Sickness always keeps a small number from going to the polls.

The main answer, though, is that many citizens just don't care to take the time or trouble to cast their ballots. Most of those who don't vote are lazy or indifferent.

"Voting is going to upset my daily routine," say some. "What difference will my vote make?" others ask. "It doesn't make any difference who wins," says a third group.

The indifference of so many Americans at election time, numerous leaders agree, is the greatest threat to our democratic type of government. Democracy is government by the people. When the people fail to help choose their leaders, the structure of the government is weakened. The way is left

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GEORGE A. SMITH

AT EIGHTEEN, can these youths exercise mature judgment at the polls?

America's Voting Record

(Concluded from page 1)

open for minority groups to get control of the government and run it for their own selfish interests.

How can greater numbers of Americans be induced to vote? Through what means can we bring about increased participation in elections? Should we take legal steps to increase the number of U. S. voters in nationwide balloting?

Some of our leaders are giving serious thought to these questions. A variety of ways has been suggested to increase the number of active voters and to give new life to our voting system. One proposal, put forth by Senator Blair Moody of Michigan, would open the way to voting for many young people who do not, at present, have the privilege.

Senator Moody's proposal, introduced in the form of a Constitutional amendment, would permit young people throughout the country to vote at the age of 18. At present, only in the state of Georgia can young people cast their ballots at 18. In the rest of the country the legal voting age is 21.

Those who favor Senator Moody's amendment as a step toward increased participation and more lively voter-interest in elections argue as follows:

In Favor of Plan

"Young people are fully capable of becoming voters at 18. Most of them are just completing their high school careers and are better informed about current affairs and issues than older voters.

"If young people could become voters at about the time they complete their high school careers, they could immediately put to use the knowledge they had gained in their government and history classes. The chances are that they would continue to take an active interest in political affairs. However, when they have to wait until they are 21 to vote, many of them

forces. Under the universal military training proposal, young men would receive military training at 18. Surely if a young man is old enough to don the uniform of his country, he should be permitted to help choose the men who are to direct the nation's policies."

Those who feel that Senator Moody's proposal would not help in bringing about more active and vital participation in elections argue as follows:

"To allow young people to vote at 18 would, to be sure, increase the number of eligible voters, but it would hardly raise the percentage of informed voters. After all, it is not the sheer number of voters that make a democracy strong, but the number of mature, informed voters able to make a wise choice among candidates and issues.

"Few young people at 18 have the maturity or independence of judgment which a voter should possess. Between 18 and 21 they will add to the knowledge which they have gained in school. Whether they continue their formal education, get civilian jobs, or go into military service, they will learn more about serving their country and cooperating with others. If they voted at 18, most young people would probably exercise little independent judgment but would vote as their parents did.

"Some of the world's most stable democracies—for example, the Netherlands and Denmark—have a higher voting age than we do. In those countries, voters must be at least 23 before they can cast ballots. Lowering the voting age would be unlikely to make our own government any more progressive or democratic.

"The argument that young men who are old enough to serve in the armed forces are old enough to vote is questionable. Without doubt, young men have the strength, vitality, courage, and mechanical ability to make good soldiers. However, it does not necessarily follow that they have the experience and judgment which it takes to be a good voter."

Compulsory Voting

Another way to induce a better showing at the polls on election day, it has been suggested, is to make it compulsory for citizens to cast their ballots. While the proposal is not being pushed at this time in Congress, the system is in effect in a number of other democracies—for example, in the Netherlands, Belgium, and Australia.

In the Netherlands, those who do not vote and do not have a good excuse for staying away from the polls are fined about \$1.25. In Belgium the non-voting citizen is "scolded" on his first offense and is fined about \$3 the next time he fails to cast his ballot. In Australia those who have no valid excuse for staying away from the polls in federal elections are fined about \$4.50.

Those who think the United States should adopt a system of compulsory voting to increase participation in elections say:

"If a soldier neglects his duty, he is penalized because his act may have endangered all his comrades. There is no reason why a citizen shouldn't be penalized, too, if he falls down in his duty of casting a ballot. Through his indifference, the man who doesn't vote



A HIGH SCHOOL civics class in Arlington, Virginia, receives a demonstration on how to use the voting machine. Should young people be allowed to cast votes at the age of 18, or should they be required to wait until reaching 21?

is weakening the nation and endangering other good citizens by making it possible for dictators or powerful groups to get control of the government.

"Unquestionably the great majority of Americans desire good government, conducted by honest, decent leaders. Yet the unthinking indifference of many of these people with good intentions creates a grave threat to democracy. It would be better to force these well-meaning laggards to go to the polls and cast their votes rather than let democracy be snuffed out.

"If people were penalized for non-voting, they would be quick to mend their ways. Moreover, if they knew for sure that they would have to vote on election day, most of them would learn something about the candidates and the issues in advance, so that their ballot would not be 'thrown away' but would mean something."

To this argument, those who oppose the idea of compulsory voting reply:

"To compel a person to vote is too much like a dictatorship—the very thing we want to avoid. Force a person to vote, and the next step may well be to compel him to vote as ordered. At least, that has been the pattern followed in totalitarian lands.

"Moreover, if a person has to be forced to vote, the chances are that he is not fit to vote. He is probably uninformed and completely lacking in knowledge of the candidates and the issues. Is it going to strengthen democracy to force this man to go to the polls and mark his ballot by guesswork?

"Red Tape"

"Compulsory voting would create endless red tape. Election boards would have to determine the status of every citizen, find out whether or not he was an eligible voter, decide on what excuses were valid, and determine penalties. It would probably cost far more to put such a system into effect than would be received in fines."

If the percentage of eligible voters taking part in elections continues its

downward trend, there are likely to be increased demands both for compulsory voting and for extending the voting privilege to 18-year-olds. However, there is little likelihood that either of these changes will go into effect in the immediate future—at least, not this year.

How, then, can the nation's voting record be improved in elections to be held in 1952? How can a greater proportion of citizens be induced to cast their ballots?

The importance of voting must be impressed upon every American. Each person of voting age must realize that the right to cast his ballot as he chooses is a high privilege, one that is denied to people in many other lands. Americans must fully understand that they have it within their power to shape the future of their country through the selection of its leaders.

How You Can Help

Even though high school students may not vote, you may, in various ways, help improve the nation's voting record. For example, find out the voting regulations in your own community, including registration and residence requirements. Then urge your relatives and other adults to fulfill voting regulations, if they can, in time to take part in this year's elections.

When election day comes, you may help swell the total at the polls. You may ring door bells and urge citizens to cast their ballots before the polls close. You may act as baby-sitters for busy mothers while they vote.

A "Get-Out-the-Vote" campaign might be carried out through various channels. Perhaps it could be made a class project, or young people might volunteer their services to civic organizations which are promoting such drives. Perhaps you may prefer to volunteer your services to the party of your choice in inducing citizens to vote. Local party organizations usually play an active role in getting their own members to polling places on election day.



SENATOR Blair Moody of Michigan says 18-year-olds should vote

lose interest in public problems and become indifferent citizens.

"In a number of other nations—Brazil, for example—young people are allowed to vote at 18. In our own state of Georgia they may vote at that age. Neither in Georgia nor in any of the countries where young people of 18 may vote have there been reports of harmful effects.

"To deny young people the right to vote at 18 is hardly logical when many of those young people are being called upon at the same age to register for the draft, and six months later are eligible for induction into the armed

Seventh of a Series on Presidential Prospects

MacArthur Has Support Among the Republicans

Here is the seventh of a series of special features on leading possibilities for the Presidency. This week we discuss General Douglas MacArthur. He has indicated that he is not seeking political office, but his supporters are convinced that he will accept the Republican nomination if it is offered to him. Certain political observers are of the opinion that he may be the compromise selection in case there is a deadlock between the Taft and Eisenhower delegates at the GOP nominating convention next July.

What is General MacArthur's background?

Born on an Army post in Arkansas in 1880, Douglas MacArthur, whose father was a general, spent his early years on military reservations. In 1903 he was graduated from the U. S. Military Academy at West Point with an average of slightly over 98, a record, it is said, that has not since been equalled.

By the time World War I broke out, MacArthur had been made a major, and his assignments had taken him to the Philippines, Tokyo, the Canal Zone, and to various posts in the United States. During the war, he saw front-line action in Europe and was promoted to the rank of brigadier general. After the conflict ended, he returned to the United States to become head of West Point.

Later, MacArthur was sent to the Philippines; and in 1930 he was made chief of staff of the U. S. Army, with headquarters in Washington, D. C.

In 1935, the general was again sent to the Philippines—this time at the Filipinos' request to build up military power on the islands. He was there when the Japanese attack brought the United States into World War II. From then on MacArthur was concerned only with the war in the Pacific. In 1944, he was made a 5-star general and was put in charge of all American Army forces in the Pacific. In August 1945, he received the Japanese surrender aboard the battleship *Missouri*. Thereupon, he became Supreme Commander of the Allied Occupation Forces in Japan.

When South Korea was attacked in 1950, MacArthur was given command of the United Nations forces there. He was serving in that post and as Supreme Commander in Japan when he was recalled by President Truman last spring.

What are General MacArthur's views on problems that face the country today?

MacArthur is described as a "conservative" on national issues. He thinks that present taxes are too high, too burdensome, and that they discourage business initiative. He feels that the "mushrooming of agency after agency to control individual action" is a dangerous threat to our freedom.

On the question of civilian and military power, MacArthur thinks the civilian branch of government should control the military; but he believes military leaders should be responsible to the "country and its Constitution" rather than to the persons "who temporarily exercise the authority of the executive branch of government."

In world affairs, MacArthur believes the United States is neglecting its own interests. "The survival of the free world is . . . more dependent upon a strong, vigorous, healthy, and independent America . . ." he says, "than upon any financial aid which we might provide" other countries. He believes the best way to protect western Europe is to take decisive action against present communist aggression in Asia. He feels that the United Nations is a noble idea, but that the world organization is too weak to accomplish its purpose.

If nominated, how good a candidate would MacArthur make?

Republicans who want the general to be their party's Presidential candidate say:



GENERAL Douglas MacArthur is one of America's military heroes, and many people hope that he will be selected as Republican candidate for President

"MacArthur would make an extremely popular and a winning candidate. He is distinguished in appearance, and his ability as an orator is unexcelled today. In addition, his views are sound and he presents logical arguments to uphold them.

"MacArthur is popular the nation over. He is known and respected. He already has a good deal of support. Many voters, for instance, agree with MacArthur in his views on high taxes, waste in government, extension of federal controls, and foreign policy. While it may be argued that Senator Taft holds similar views, MacArthur is much more popular than Taft and would have far greater support as a candidate."

Republicans who do not want the general as their party's candidate say:

"MacArthur's oratory is greatly overrated as a campaign asset. That kind of eloquent speaking is all right once in a while, but 3 or 4 months of it, day in and day out during a campaign, would tire rather than attract voters.

"While most Americans, regardless of party affiliation, admire and respect MacArthur as a military leader, a great many people are not at all certain that he has the qualities and

experience to make a good President.

"MacArthur's record is not perfect, and a political campaign would bring out the flaws. The general is not considered to be good at taking criticism. Under the pounding of a campaign, he would not be seen at his best."

If nominated and elected, would MacArthur make a good President?

People who do not want MacArthur as President say:

"He is undoubtedly a capable military leader, but he is accustomed to having his orders accepted without question. That is all right in an Army, but our political system is built on debate and compromise. Neither MacArthur's experience nor his natural tendencies qualify him to engage in give-and-take political exchanges.

with military life, but, in Japan, he showed that he could skillfully deal with civilian problems.

"MacArthur understands the political and economic problems which our country faces, and has the capacity for learning quickly to handle new situations. Furthermore, he is not a man who puts up with graft or inefficiency in any organization he directs.

"On the international front, General MacArthur could be expected to combat the communist threat better than any other American leader. If the UN air forces in Korea had bombed Chinese supply bases, as MacArthur recommended, the communists would have been unable to build up the powerful land and air strength which they now have in North Korea, and which will continue to be a serious threat to our forces, truce or no truce.

"MacArthur's critics claim that he would have sacrificed Europe in order to fight communism in the Far East. That is not true. But he would have cut down on European military aid temporarily so as to have waged a more effective war in a region which the communists were not merely threatening, but had already attacked."

Your Vocabulary

Match the italicized word in each sentence below with the following word or phrase whose meaning is most nearly the same. Correct answers are given on page 5, column 4.

1. In Belgium a citizen is *reprimanded* (rē'p'ri-mānd-d) the first time he fails to vote. (a) severely rebuked (b) overlooked (c) imprisoned (d) called before the mayor.

2. To say the electorate is *revitalized* (rē-vī'tāl-iz'd) means it has (a) no interest in politics (b) postponed election day (c) new life (d) not voted.

3. The right of *suffrage* (sūf'rij) is the right to (a) belong to a political party (b) vote in an election (c) pay taxes (d) criticize the President.

4. Failure of citizens to vote may permit a *clique* (klēk) to control the government. (a) dictator (b) small and exclusive group (c) communist (d) king.

5. Poor government is *inevitable* (in-ēv'i-tah-bl) if people don't vote. (a) unavoidable (b) possible (c) appropriate (d) probable.

6. Andrew Jackson and Napoleon Bonaparte were *contemporaries* (kōn-tēmp'pō-rēr'ēz). (a) military men (b) living at the same period (c) rulers (d) historical figures.

7. The candidate for office supported his position with *cogent* (kō-jēnt) arguments. (a) scientific (b) unusual (c) persuasive (d) original.

People who want the general to become President say:

"General MacArthur is a genius when it comes to managing large-scale enterprises. It is true that most of his experience has been in connection

The Story of the Week

Air Force Waste?

Between 25 and 50 million dollars have already been "poured down the drain" as a result of our Air Force's wastefulness in building air bases abroad. This startling charge was recently made by Democratic Representative Porter Hardy, of Virginia.

Representative Hardy, who heads a House investigating committee, is now seeking additional details on overseas construction costs. So is a Senate "watchdog" group.

Meanwhile, the investigating lawmakers maintain that the Air Force is spending more money than it should because (1) its workers lose and waste large quantities of valuable materials at construction projects; and (2) the Air Force pays a majority of its construction workers on North African and Arctic bases excessively high wages.

Air Force officials answer these charges as follows:

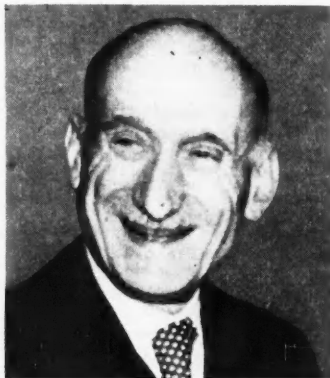
"When we build overseas airfields, we are faced with unusual and unforeseen problems which often increase construction costs above estimates. For example, certain local conditions in the North African land of Morocco made it necessary for the Air Force to abandon a partly built base—a heavy loss in materials. It is true that airfield workers are paid high wages, but in order to get qualified men to take jobs in faraway places we must keep the pay scale high."

Another Hat in the Ring

Senator Richard Russell, of Georgia, has thrown his hat in the ring as a Democratic Presidential candidate. He is the second Democrat, after Tennessee's Senator Estes Kefauver, to announce that he is in the 1952 Presidential race.

The 54-year-old Georgia lawmaker, who is widely regarded as an able leader, is supported by a number of southern leaders as the Democratic Party's standard-bearer in this year's election contest. The governors of Virginia, South Carolina, Georgia, and other neighboring states have already pledged their support to Russell.

Does Senator Russell have enough backers to win his party's nomination to the nation's highest office? What would be the Georgia Senator's strong and weak points as candidate, and as



KEY MEN in the effort to develop cooperation between Germany and France. Robert Schuman (left) has long served as French Foreign Minister and Konrad Adenauer (right) is the Chancellor, or prime minister, of Western Germany.



President? These questions will soon be discussed in our series on Presidential possibilities.

Schuman and Adenauer

France's Robert Schuman and West Germany's Chancellor Konrad Adenauer are two of Europe's outstanding leaders of today. Both statesmen are striving for friendly relations between their countries, which have been bitter enemies in the past, and for the union of free European nations against the communist menace (see page 1 article).

Robert Schuman has been his country's Foreign Minister, with a few interruptions, since 1947. The 66-year-old official has worked long and hard on a plan, named after him, for a free exchange of coal and steel among France, Germany, and other neighboring lands. The founder and leader of a moderate French political party, Schuman has held several top posts in France's government, including that of Premier. About 10 days ago, the cabinet of which Schuman was a member resigned, and it is not known, as we go to press, whether he will be Foreign Minister in the new cabinet.

Konrad Adenauer, who acts as West Germany's Foreign Minister as well as Chancellor (chief executive), took over his present job in 1949. Like Schuman, Adenauer studied law and related subjects in German universities. After his country was defeated in World War II, the German leader organized and became leader of the Christian Democratic Party, whose aims are to rebuild a democratic Germany. Later, he helped establish the German government which he now heads.

Strength for NATO

The 14 North Atlantic Treaty Organization countries are getting set to tackle the big job they agreed to undertake during last month's Lisbon, Portugal, meeting. The defense team's blueprints call for some 50 armed divisions, and an air armada of at least 4,000 fighting planes by 1953.

The exact military contribution of each NATO member is, of course, a closely guarded secret. Nevertheless, official estimates of what each treaty partner plans to contribute to Europe's defenses include the following:

The United States has agreed to add a large number of new planes to

the continent's growing air armada. Uncle Sam already has powerful naval fleets in nearby waters, and about six troop divisions in Europe, or on the way there.

Britain plans to increase her force of three armed divisions now on the continent, and she has pledged to contribute some 1,300 jet fighter planes and light bombers to NATO's defenses.

Italy has agreed to send 12 troop divisions to help strengthen the Atlantic pact forces.

Greece and Turkey, NATO's newest members, have well-trained forces in readiness. There are some 400,000 Turkish troops, and about 200,000 Greek soldiers under arms. (These armies are not included in the 1952 goal of 50 troop divisions.)

French and German proposed defense contributions to Europe are discussed in an article which begins on page 1.

"Temporary White House"

The nation's "temporary White House," the famous old Blair House, will soon say goodbye to its distinguished occupants. For more than three years, the yellow building across from the White House has been the home of President Truman and his family. Sometime next month, the Trumans will move back into the newly rebuilt White House.

The 128-year-old Blair House, named after one of President Andrew Jackson's friends, Francis Blair, has a history almost as famous as that of the White House. Presidents Jackson, Lincoln, and others attended social functions at the Blair residence. It was there that General Robert E. Lee refused Lincoln's request to head the Union Army during the Civil War. More recently, the house was the scene of the 1950 attempted assassination of President Truman.

Blair House was bought by the government 10 years ago as a place to entertain visitors from other countries. When the Trumans move out, the mansion will once again be used as a home for the nation's distinguished guests from abroad.

No Language Barriers?

Every American will be asked to study French and Spanish, as well as English, if two French educators have their way. The French teachers, Léonce Thommeret and Pierre

Fouché, are asking the United Nations to adopt a global plan whereby peoples in all corners of the globe could understand one another.

Thommeret and Fouché want the UN to divide the world into four big language-speaking areas, each with three official tongues. Under the plan, the people of North and South America, western Europe, Africa, and Australia would learn to speak English, French, and Spanish; Russians and eastern Europeans would study French, Russian, and English; the inhabitants of India and nearby countries would use Hindustani, English, and French in everyday speech; and the people of China, Japan, and neighboring lands would learn to speak Chinese, English, and French.

In all lands, there are some 2,800 languages spoken. However, Chinese, English, Hindustani (the language of India), Russian, French, and Spanish are already used by a large proportion of the world's people.

World Glimpses

Indochina is worried about the growing menace of its communist rebel forces. Within recent weeks, the Reds, led by Ho Chi Minh, have seriously threatened all of northern Viet Nam, the narrow strip of territory on Indochina's eastern coast. Fierce communist attacks in this area have forced French and Vietnamese armies to withdraw from a number of fortified positions.

Japan, a nation which will be independent as soon as its peace treaty goes into effect, is already handling many of its own foreign affairs. Japanese officials are negotiating with American leaders for a treaty of friendship and trade with the United States. Japan is also striving to make a peace treaty settlement with the Nationalist Chinese leaders on For-



"I'M SCALPED!" Robert Oats, a 20-year-old Cree Indian from Montana, received a G. I. haircut at the time of his induction into the armed forces.

mosa, and she is seeking to make special trade agreements with the Philippines, Indonesia, and other Asiatic lands.

Fair Play in Elections

Should we have new laws governing the campaigns of congressional and Presidential candidates?

"Yes," declares Democratic Senator Mike Monroney, a member of a special committee which is now seeking ways to strengthen our national election laws. The Oklahoma Senator believes Congress should set up a "Fair Election" group to keep a close



"HAWKSHAW" is the name of Goody Henkel's pet eagle. The two inseparable companions are shown at an Alpine ski resort in Italy.



MRS. ELEANOR ROOSEVELT, known as an untiring traveler, has been visiting Asia lately. She is shown with a group of immigrant children in Israel. After a brief stay in the Holy Land, she went to Pakistan and India.

watch on all future contests for federal offices. This body, Monroney argues, should have the power to conduct on-the-spot investigations of all charges that unfair election practices are being used by candidates.

The Oklahoma lawmaker also wants (1) strict rules in the Senate to give that body the right to expel any member who "slanders" another candidate's character during election contests; and (2) strong legislation to regulate the spending of campaign funds by candidates.

The nation's legislators are now studying these and other proposals to insure fair play in all future election contests.

Holding the Price Line

For the first time in months, prices have stopped their upward climb. This good news was recently made public by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, a government agency that keeps tabs on our living costs.

Of course, the standstill in price increases may be temporary. New and higher price tags may appear on the goods we buy in the months ahead. Nevertheless, economists look upon the leveling off of prices as a good sign. It shows that the cost of living can be kept down if people stop rushing to stores to buy large quantities of goods. If each individual continues to buy only what he needs, the experts tell us, our battle against inflation can be won.

War Materials Trade

The world's free nations are tightening their trade regulations in an effort to prevent vital war materials from slipping into Soviet-controlled ports. The United States and 10 European countries, including Britain, France, and West Germany, have recently agreed to keep a closer watch than ever before on the international exchange of valuable defense goods.

Formerly, a number of "loopholes" existed in the democratic nations' efforts to keep vital products from reaching communist-ruled lands. For example, it was found that some coun-

tries bought war goods from free lands and then shipped them to Russia and other communist nations. Strict rules now prohibit such activities.

The democratic countries have been clamping down tighter and tighter on the export of valuable goods to Soviet countries within the past year. Some 10 months ago, Britain and other western nations banned the shipment of vital raw materials to communist China. At the same time, Uncle Sam warned other countries that he would stop giving economic aid to any government which sold defense products to Russia or her satellites. A short time later, the United Nations voted in favor of an embargo on war materials going to communist China.

CARE's Honor Roll

Here is the second report on how American schools and individuals, in response to a recent article in this

paper, are donating money to CARE's program of sending plows and farm tools to India, Pakistan, and Greece. CARE's Washington, D. C., office tells of receiving donations from the following:

Technical-Vocational High School, Hammond, Indiana. (2nd contribution.)
Lamar County High School, Vernon, Alabama.
M. Rutledge Rivers High School, Charleston, South Carolina.
Nevada Junior-Senior High School, Nevada, Missouri.
Farmersville High School, Farmersville, Illinois.
Flint-Groves School, Gastonia, North Carolina.
First Presbyterian Church School, Fort Collins, Colorado.
Junior High, Granite Falls, Minnesota.
Lima Central High School, Lima, Ohio.
Rapid City Public Schools, Rapid City, South Dakota.
Central Junior High School, Grand Forks, North Dakota.
Suwannee High School, Live Oak, Florida.
Dick Dowling Junior High School, Beaumont, Texas.
Senior High School, Corry, Pennsylvania.
Hillsdale Public Schools, Hillsdale, New Jersey.
Hastings High School, Hastings, Michigan.
Junior High School, El Dorado, Kansas.
Paul Junior High School, Washington, D. C.
Cobleskill Central School, Cobleskill, New York.
Wichita High School North, Wichita, Kansas.
Central School, Marceline, Missouri.
Also, contributions came from individual readers in Birmingham, Alabama, and Wood River, Nebraska.

A \$10 donation will buy four hand tools—a pitchfork, weeding hoe, mattock, and shovel. For \$17.50, CARE can send a plow. Contributions may be sent to CARE, Inc., Dupont Circle Building, Washington 6, D. C.

References

"Your Vote Counts," by Margaret Hickey, *Ladies' Home Journal*, November, 1951. A plea to women to make use of their right to vote.
"Germany: New Ally," *U. S. News & World Report*, February 29, 1952. German military and industrial strength.
"Are French Ready to Form European Army's Core?" *Newsweek*, January 7, 1952.

THE LIGHTER SIDE

"I adore lying in bed and ringing the bell for my maid."
"Do you have a maid?"
"No, but I have a bell."

"Lost your job as caddy?"
"Yes. I could do the work all right but I couldn't stop laughing."

Husband: "Why did you date the letter the 14th when this is only the 10th?"
Wife: "Well, I was planning on asking you to mail it."

"Did any of your family make a brilliant marriage?"
"Only my wife."

Lecturer: "And may I have a glass of water on the platform table?"
Committeeman: "To drink?"
Lecturer (sarcastically): "No, I'm going to do a high diving act."

"What are you doing at the university?"
"Taking medicine."
"Feeling better?"

The information that there is a process of making wool out of milk must make the cows feel rather sheepish.

Judge: "And what is the verdict of the jury?"

Foreman: "We find the defendant is not guilty, your honor, but we recommend that you warn him not to do it again."



"Frankly, Mildred, I was a lot happier when we had mice."

Study Guide

Voting

1. Compare the voting record of U. S. citizens with the records of the British, Japanese, and Italians in recent elections.
2. What proposal did Senator Blair Moody of Michigan recently make?
3. Give the views of those who favor Senator Moody's plan.
4. What arguments are advanced by those who oppose the Moody amendment?
5. Summarize the arguments in favor of compulsory voting.
6. List the reasons advanced in opposition to compulsory voting.
7. How may young people encourage voter participation in the elections which are to be held this year?

Discussion

1. Do you or do you not think that young people should be permitted to vote at the age of 18? State your reasons.
2. Of the three approaches mentioned in this article—compulsory voting, lowering the age limit, and impressing on all qualified voters the importance of casting their ballots—which do you think holds most promise for keeping our democratic form of government strong?

France and Germany

1. Name the six countries that are planning to cooperate in the Schuman Plan and the European Defense Community.
2. Describe the way in which the European Defense Community is to operate.
3. Why do French leaders regard the establishment of an EDC as a satisfactory way to handle the problem of rearming Germany?
4. What do the Germans think of the European Defense Community idea?
5. Describe the way in which the Schuman Plan is expected to operate.
6. What two major causes of tension, between France and Germany, do the EDC and the Schuman Plan attack?
7. Briefly trace the struggle that has, through the years, been carried on between France and Germany.
8. What danger is now pushing them toward cooperation?

Discussion

In view of the rivalry and hatred that have so long existed between France and Germany, do you think they will now be successful in working together? Give reasons for your answer.

Miscellaneous

1. Who are Robert Schuman and Konrad Adenauer?
2. What recent step has been taken to make it more difficult for Soviet-dominated countries to get war materials?
3. Describe the global language plan that has been proposed by two French educators.
4. According to Senator Mike Monroney of Oklahoma, what changes should be made in our national election laws?
5. What accusation has Representative Porter Hardy of Virginia recently made concerning Air Force expenditures? How does the Air Force reply?
6. Tell of some important events in the history of Blair House.

Answers to Your Vocabulary

1. (a) severely rebuked; 2. (c) new life; 3. (b) vote in an election; 4. (b) small and exclusive group; 5. (a) unavoidable; 6. (b) living at the same period; 7. (c) persuasive.

Pronunciations

Faure—four
Konrad Adenauer—cone'raht ah-duh-now-er
Otto von Bismarck—öt'ö fun biz'mark
Robert Schuman—rö-bear shoe-mahn

European Army

(Concluded from page 1)

reason for this new joint defense group? Don't we already have a 14-nation joint defense force under the North Atlantic Treaty? Why set up one international army inside another?"

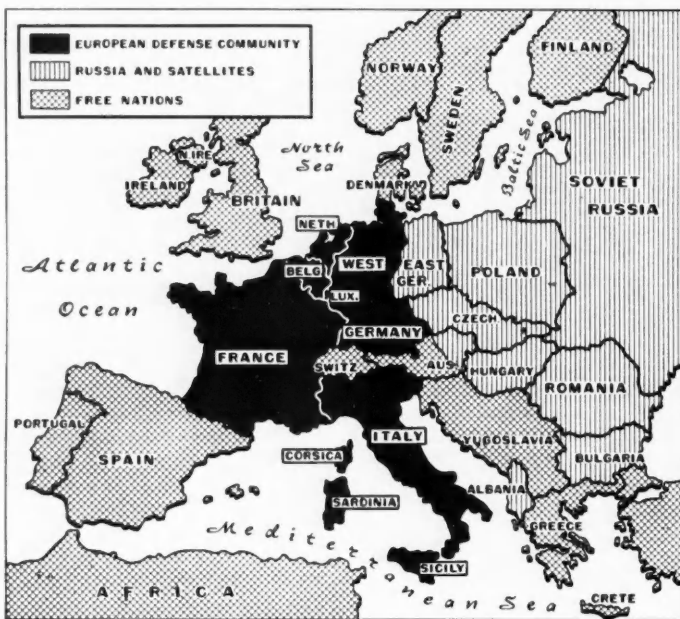
The answer is this: Military experts feel that Western Germany's manpower and her great industrial strength are needed in the defense of Europe's free nations. But some countries—especially France—have been reluctant to let the former enemy become a North Atlantic Treaty member, or to let her build a new army. So a compromise arrangement had to be worked out. Germany, for the time being, will not join NATO, but she is to be a full-fledged partner in the European Defense Community. Her troops and planes will be merged into the EDC military machine. Then EDC, as a united group, will be tied in with the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

Western Germany does not yet have an army, and the French feel that they are making a great concession by agreeing to let her establish one. There have been three major wars between France and Germany during the last century, and so the French deeply fear German military power.

Fairly Satisfactory

The new arrangement is fairly satisfactory to France. In the first place, German army units are to be mixed with units from other countries in the EDC command, so that it would be difficult for the Germans to use their troops as an aggressive force. Second, France will—as a NATO member—have a larger voice than Germany in the control of western Europe's military strength. Third, there will—for a long time to come—be British and American troops on the continent of Europe. These British and Americans will help guard against the danger that one western European nation might attack the rest.

How does Germany feel about the arrangement? She has long insisted that she will not contribute troops or equipment for the defense of western Europe unless she gets a substantial voice in the management of that defense. Her leaders now feel that the EDC plan meets their country's requirements, although they undoubtedly would prefer to have outright North Atlantic Treaty membership. Such membership would enable them to build their own army and keep it at home where it would prepare to cooperate with other NATO forces in case of aggression. Under the new plan, however, the German troops would be mixed in with other European troops, and many of them would



SIX NATIONS, shown in black, intend to pool their coal and steel industries through the Schuman Plan, and merge their armed forces in the European Defense Community. Both projects are moves toward western European unity.

be stationed in countries outside of Germany.

The plan for a six-nation European Defense Community does not go into effect until it has received final approval by the member governments. This process may take a considerable time, and it will involve a great deal of bitter controversy. Leaders in the six nations believe, though, that the approvals will be given.

Development of the EDC is not the only important step that is being taken toward western European unity. Another is the economic agreement known as the "Schuman Plan." This program, named for French Foreign Minister Robert Schuman, has been drawn up by the same six nations that are preparing to form a European Defense Community, and it is intended to unify their coal and steel industries.

An agreement on the Schuman Plan has been signed by representatives of all six countries, and has already received final approval by the governments of France, Western Germany, and the Netherlands. When put into effect, it will wipe out tariffs and other trade barriers—so far as coal, iron, and steel are concerned—among the six nations. The coal and steel industries of Belgium, France, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, and Western Germany will carry on business as freely as though no boundaries divided those nations. It is hoped that such cooperation will make the participating countries stronger and more prosperous than they are now.

Both the Schuman Plan and the European Defense Community strike directly at major causes of the extreme

tension that has long existed between France and Germany. One of those causes of tension has been rivalry between the French and the German steel industries. The Schuman Plan, if successful, will eliminate that rivalry. Another reason for trouble has been that each country has feared the other's military power. If the two, along with four other nations, can merge most of their armed forces into a single military machine, they will have far less reason to fear each other in the future.

The rivalry and bitterness that has existed between France and Germany is of ancient origin. In a sense, it is older than the nations themselves. About two thousand years ago the Gauls, who inhabited the area of present-day France, fought fierce battles against the Teutonic peoples who lived in the territory which Germany now occupies. Later centuries were to bring further conflict.

At about the time of our own nation's Civil War, Germany was a collection of independent and semi-independent states. The strongest of these, Prussia, was under the leadership of a militaristic chief minister, Otto von Bismarck. This man vowed that he would, by means of "blood and iron," build a united Germany; but he saw France as an obstacle in his path. The French did not relish the idea of having a unified country facing them across the Rhine, under the leadership of warlike Prussia.

Bismarck craftily goaded France into declaring war on Prussia. The resulting conflict, the Franco-Prussian War, was very brief. Prussia's power-

ful army swept into France in 1870, and defeated her within a few months. Bismarck then proceeded with his plans to create a united Germany.

Humiliating peace terms were imposed upon France. She was required to pay a billion dollars in reparations, or war damages (an extremely large sum in those days); and Germany took away her northeastern territory of Alsace-Lorraine, rich in iron and coal. The French waited nearly half a century for vengeance. In Paris, during that long period, they kept black drapes on a monument dedicated to Strasbourg—queen city of Alsace-Lorraine.

Tension between France and Germany was certainly not the *only* reason for World War I, which lasted from 1914 to 1918, but it was among the major ones.

German armies again invaded France during that conflict, but were finally defeated. Now it was Germany's turn to be given humiliating peace terms. France took back the Alsace-Lorraine region. Restrictions were placed on the size of the German military forces. The Germans were saddled with a war-damage debt so heavy that they were never able to pay it all. Large pieces of their land were sliced away. A strip of German territory near the French border was occupied, for a while, by army units from the various victor countries.

Worst Course

The nations that won the First World War took the worst possible course in the years which followed that conflict. They treated Germany harshly at first, so as to make her resentful. Then they grew careless and allowed her to rearm.

World War II began in September 1939; and, in the spring of the following year, German tanks came crashing through the inadequate French defenses. Germany inflicted upon France one of the worst defeats that a large nation has ever suffered, but the German triumph did not last long. France's allies—principally America, Britain, and Russia—overcame Hitler's armies in 1945.

Both France and Germany emerged impoverished from World War II. Germany was occupied by American, British, French, and Russian troops. Today, of course, she is no longer a single nation. Eastern Germany, as we know, is under Soviet control, and Western Germany is developing into an independent state under American, British, and French supervision.

The rivalry between France and her old enemy has by no means disappeared. However, it is being considerably decreased as the French and the Western Germans prepare to pool their efforts in order to meet the Soviet menace which is threatening them both.



COOPERATION between France and Germany is difficult, but failure to cooperate might be disastrous

ALEXANDER IN PHILADELPHIA EVENING BULLETIN



YOUNG VISITORS from Asia and the Middle East appeared recently on NBC's "Youth Wants to Know" television pro-

gram. Miss Salika Supol, who lives in Thailand, is shown questioning U. S. Economic Stabilizer Roger Putnam.

Asiatic Students Visit U. S.

Boys and Girls of 16 Lands Here for *Herald Tribune* Youth Forum

FOR a number of weeks now, 24 high school students from 16 Asiatic and Middle Eastern lands have been visiting here. They hail from Egypt, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Syria, Lebanon, India, Pakistan, Nepal, Thailand, Malaya, Singapore, Indonesia, the Philippines, South Korea, and Japan.

These young foreigners were brought over here to participate in the *New York Herald Tribune* Youth Forum later this month. The forum will bring in American students to discuss world problems with the Asiatic youths. This is an annual affair, under the direction of Helen Hiett Waller, and it is always stimulating and informative to those who are fortunate enough to attend.

Meanwhile, the young Asians have been living in American homes in the vicinity of New York; taking trips, including one to Canada and our nation's capital; and visiting a number of high schools.

While in Washington, the group participated on NBC's TV program, "Youth Wants to Know," directed by Theodore Granik. This telecast, which incidentally is fast gaining popularity with both youth and adult TV viewers, enabled many Americans to become acquainted with the youthful Asiatic visitors and to hear them express some of their views on important problems of the day.

The group also took part in a lively assembly program at Woodrow Wilson High School in the nation's capital. Principal Brougner was master of ceremonies.

During their stay in Washington, the foreign students were guests of *THE AMERICAN OBSERVER* and associated publications. Members of our staff talked with them at considerable length. Some of their favorable impressions of the United States are:

"We like the give-and-take exchange between teachers and students over here. In our countries, students are not nearly so free to express themselves in the classroom.

"Americans we have met seem generous, friendly, and likable. There is a pleasant, informal relationship between older and younger members of families—between parents and their children.

"The United States is doing a great deal to help less fortunate countries throughout the world, and their assistance is appreciated. This aid is enabling free countries to stay free."

Some of the unfavorable impressions of us, which the students gained either before or after coming here, are as follows:

"Many young Americans take advantage of the freedom they have gained in the home and classroom by being rude to their teachers and parents.

"Few young people over here engage in serious discussions of problems. Most of them seem to be interested only in having a good time—in having everything done for them and giving little in return.

"The United States, despite the good things she is doing in the world, supports Britain's colonial policy too closely. Your country would gain the favor of all Asians if it would take a strong stand to give peoples everywhere their complete freedom to run their own affairs."

These are only brief sketches of the views held by this group of Asiatic youths. We shall give a fuller account of their opinions after the *Herald Tribune* Youth Forum takes place.

Our Readers Say—

(We are printing the following letter at length because of its important message.)

I am a refugee from the Soviet Union, and a student at Benjamin Franklin High School. I was deeply interested in your article on "Political and Economic Conflict," in *THE AMERICAN OBSERVER*.

When I was a displaced person in Germany in 1947, a high American military official at our camp urged us to return to Russia, even though many of us refused to go. We tried to explain to him the brutal life in store for us if we were to return to our former homes. He answered us with these words: "I don't believe that 180 million people are unable to overthrow the Russian government. You must go back and vote against the present government and choose a more democratic system."

Now, even though Russia has stepped up her bitter propaganda attacks against the American people, who with their blood and sweat saved Stalin during the second world war,

some Americans still do not realize how brutal the Moscow government is.

I believe your articles are a great help in giving Americans an accurate account of life under Stalinism.

RUBEN CHUBLARIAN,
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

We are opposed to televising sessions of Congress. If the national legislature were put on TV, it would place an unnecessary strain on the lawmakers because everyone of their words and actions could be seen and heard by countless viewers across the nation. Besides, it would encourage certain legislators to steal the spotlight away from able statesmen who might shy away from the camera.

GORDON WELLS, for the
U. S. HISTORY CLASS,
Washington, D. C.

(If your letter has not appeared in this column, do not be discouraged. Write us from time to time, and one of your letters is certain to be published.)

Monthly Test

NOTE TO TEACHERS: This test covers the issues of *THE AMERICAN OBSERVER* dated February 11, 18, 25 and March 3. The answer key appears in the March 10 issue of *The Civic Leader*. Scoring: If grades are to be calculated on a percentage basis, we suggest that a deduction of 3 points be made for each wrong or omitted answer.

DIRECTIONS TO STUDENTS: In each of the following items, select the correct answer and write its letter on your answer sheet.

1. In Russia, practically all industries and businesses are owned and managed by (a) private individuals; (b) free labor unions; (c) the Soviet government; (d) the Red Army.

2. The biggest barrier to friendly relations between the western nations and Russia seems to be (a) the inability of westerners to understand the Russian language; (b) Russia's determination to force the communist system on the rest of the world; (c) the refusal of the United States, Britain, and France to send ambassadors to Moscow; (d) U. S. immigration restrictions against Russians.

3. A basic cause of trouble in the Middle East and North Africa is the (a) intense desire of the people to throw off all forms of foreign influence; (b) threatened invasion of the area by Chinese communists; (c) fact that most of the people of the region have become wealthy from oil income and no longer take any interest in their governments; (d) refusal of the United States to let these lands join the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

4. Over half of Australia's sales to other countries consists of (a) kangaroo meat; (b) wool; (c) automobiles; (d) rice.

5. As an adequate Pacific defense arrangement, Governor Thomas Dewey of New York favors most (a) the present system of individual treaties with Japan, New Zealand, Australia, and the Philippines; (b) the establishment of a Pacific Army with troops from many lands; (c) setting up an American Foreign Legion, based in Hawaii; (d) a single Pacific pact that would include as many Far Eastern nations as would join.

6. Completion of the St. Lawrence Seaway would (a) supply water for irrigating farm lands in New England; (b) permit ocean-going vessels to travel from the Atlantic coast to Portland, Oregon; (c) open the Great Lakes to ocean-going vessels; (d) result in increased business for Boston, New York, and other Atlantic seaports.

7. Those who are against U. S. cooperation in building the St. Lawrence Seaway argue that the project would (a) eventually cause all the water to be drained from the Great Lakes; (b) flood farm lands in the Midwest with salt water from the Atlantic; (c) conflict with the United Nations Charter; (d) be tremendously expensive to U. S. taxpayers.

8. Between 1941 and 1951 the number of passengers carried on the nation's scheduled airlines (a) dropped sharply; (b) exactly doubled; (c) remained constant at about 4½ million a year; (d) increased more than seven times.

9. The British Commonwealth of Nations consists of (a) eight independent nations and many territories and colonies bound together by economic and sentimental ties; (b) England, Scotland, and Wales; (c) all the world's English-speaking countries; (d) Great Britain, India and Japan.

10. One of the advantages of belonging to the British Commonwealth of Nations is that each member (a) has free use of the Suez Canal; (b) gives other members certain trading preferences; (c) is governed by a common law-making body, the British Parliament; (d) can count upon the British Treasury to make up budget deficits in any member-country.

11. Senator Smathers of Florida has proposed an amendment to the Constitution which would (a) replace national nominating conventions with nationwide primary elections for Presidential and Vice-Presidential candidates; (b) authorize the U. S. to cooperate with Canada on the St. Lawrence Seaway; (c) instruct the U. S. Attorney General to arrange primary elections in each state; (d) forbid a third term to any President.

(Concluded on next page)

Monthly Test

(Concluded from page 7)

12. Most of the Chinese people consist of (a) aggressive warlords; (b) merchants and traders; (c) poverty-stricken farm people; (d) wealthy aristocrats.

13. What regime does the United States recognize as the lawful government of China? (a) the Chinese communists; (b) the Manchu dynasty of emperors; (c) the Soviet government; (d) Chiang Kai-shek's government.

After the corresponding number on your answer sheet for each of the following items, write the word, name, or phrase that best completes the statement.

14. The Saar continues to be a bone of contention between Germany and _____

15. The most serious "family quarrel" within the Commonwealth of Nations at present is the clash between Pakistan and _____

16. A prosperous member of the Commonwealth of Nations, located about 1,200 miles east of Australia, is _____

17. A former U. S. President who recently criticized the Truman administration's global programs is _____

18. An election to be held soon in New Hampshire will test the strength of several leading figures who hope to become their parties' candidates for _____

19. Canberra is the capital of _____

20. A famous British queen who ruled for 63 years was _____

21. The No. 1 killer of people who lost their lives by accidents in 1951 was the _____

22. The largest nation in the world in population is _____

Identify the following persons. Choose the correct description from the list below. Write the letter which precedes that description opposite the number of the person to whom it applies.

23. Lynde McCormick

24. Estes Kefauver

25. Elizabeth II

26. Newbold Morris

27. Chiang Kai-shek

28. Earl Warren

A. Ruler of Britain.

B. Candidate for the Republican nomination for President.

C. Head of the NATO naval forces.

D. Leader of the Chinese Communists.

E. Appointed by President Truman to investigate corruption in government.

F. Candidate for the Democratic nomination for President.

G. Head of the Chinese Nationalists.

After the corresponding number on your answer sheet for each of the following items, write the letter of the word or phrase that most closely defines the word in *italics*.

29. Australia has many *pastoral* scenes of great beauty. (a) rural (b) unusual (c) desert (d) mountain.

30. The reasons for his refusal are *manifest*. (a) trivial (b) artificial (c) obvious (d) unknown.

31. That man's services are *indispensable*. (a) too expensive (b) not necessary (c) unreliable (d) essential.

32. She has brought about many an *innovation* at the cafeteria. (a) novel change (b) disturbance (c) reform (d) protest meeting.

33. The boy's family was found to be *destitute*. (a) unable to read or write (b) missing (c) indifferent (d) extremely poor.

A Career for Tomorrow - - As a Physicist

WHAT can you do, you may ask, if you like to study physics? Many things, comes the answer. You can, of course, be an engineer of one kind or another, or go into other fields where a knowledge of physics is essential. Or you may become what is known as a *physicist*.

Physicists are really *research* or *theoretical* scientists. They spend most of their time doing experiments which they hope will lead to the discovery of new principles. (An engineer or *applied* scientist, on the other hand, spends his time putting those principles to practical use.)

If you like to experiment with electrical or mechanical gadgets, are well above average in your studies, and like to read scientific discussions, you may want to become a physicist. The work requires an aptitude for physics and math, the ability to handle mechanical equipment, patience, accuracy, and intellectual honesty. This last is the ability to put aside ideas you cannot prove through sound experiment, and to accept the results of experiments even though they conflict with your preconceived notions.

Physicists are employed by colleges and universities, by the federal and state governments, and by private industries—glass, paper, petroleum, plastics, rubber, textiles, and steel, for instance. Physicists who work for colleges or universities usually teach in addition to doing research.

An A.B. or B.S. degree is essential for a career as a physicist; and a Ph.D., which requires four or five years' study beyond the regular col-

lege course, is almost a necessity. If you want to go into this field, then, you should take a college preparatory course in high school; get an A.B. or a B.S. from an accredited college or university; and get a Ph.D. at a university.

Your college course should include a major in physics, with extensive study in mathematics, chemistry, and

carry out an original research project.

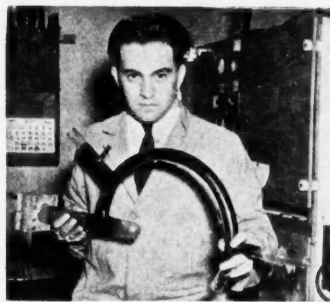
There are opportunities for promotion on a college or university faculty and in governmental and industrial work; but for the physicist, as for other scientists, advancement comes primarily as he broadens his knowledge, as he contributes new ideas to the field through research, and as he builds a reputation for competency and originality.

Salaries of physicists are usually well above average. In the federal government they range from \$3,100 to about \$10,000 a year. In private industry, they start at about \$3,000 and can go to \$25,000 or more a year. In teaching, the range is from \$2,400 to \$7,500 a year. On the average, a beginner with only an A.B. degree will earn about \$3,000 a year while one with a Ph.D. can get \$5,000 a year. Always the highest salaries in the field go to persons who have Ph.D.'s.

Women as well as men can have successful careers as physicists.

Additional information on this field can be secured from the American Institute of Physics, 57 East 55th Street, New York 22, New York.

—BY CARRINGTON SHIELDS.



PHYSICIST in his laboratory

French or German. (A reading knowledge of a foreign language, usually French or German, is required for the Ph.D.) To major in physics, you will take one or two basic courses in the subject and do advanced work in several of the subject's branches—heat, sound, light, mechanics, or the others.

When you study for your Ph.D., you will do most of your work in one of the subdivisions of these branches—in biophysics, nuclear physics, or geophysics, for instance. You will also

A fuller discussion of the physicist's work and 101 other vocational discussions appear in *Careers for Tomorrow*, by Carrington Shields. Order your copy now from the Civic Education Service, Inc., 1733 K Street, N. W., Washington 6, D. C. \$1.50 per copy, with a 10 per cent discount on orders of 5 or more.

Historical Backgrounds - - Story of the Ballot

A DECISION to let all citizens of 18 vote (see story on page 1) would be one of a number of steps this country has taken to give more people a hand in government. The voting privilege was not looked upon as the right of every adult citizen in the early days of this country.

In colonial times, the voting privilege was generally given only to white men who were of good character, at least 21 years old, and owners of property. Some of the colonies required that voters be members of a church.

There were numerous variations in colonial election rules, but property ownership was almost always required before a man could take part in choosing officials. The idea prevailed that a man who owned land was successful and a hard worker—a "substantial" citizen who would give serious attention to his duties as a voter.

Massachusetts, Delaware, and Maryland required that a voter have an estate worth at least \$200, which was a lot of money in colonial days. A Virginia voter had to possess at least 100 acres of land without a house, or 25 acres if he built a house at least 12 feet square on the land.

Those who made up the colonial electorate were called *freemen* or *freeholders*, because they were free to vote and held property. Some of the laws on elections, however, mentioned only freeholders and did not refer to men. Under such laws, at least a few colonial women voted in New Jersey.

The Constitution left regulation of elections almost entirely to the states. In general, they kept the colonial sys-

tems but lowered the amount of property a voter was required to own. The Constitution did direct that the House of Representatives be chosen by the people, but only by those who met their state's voting regulations. State legislatures named members of the Senate until the 17th amendment in 1913 directed elections by popular vote.

In naming George Washington our first President, only 10 states took part. The people expressed their choice by popular elections in only 3 states—Maryland, Pennsylvania, and Virginia. In a fourth state, Massachusetts, the people voted but the state legislature made the final choice. In a fifth state, New Hampshire, the election did not result in a clear ma-

jority; so the legislature did the final voting. The legislatures decided the result without any election in 5 states—Connecticut, Delaware, Georgia, New Jersey, and South Carolina.

New York's legislature got into a political dispute, and did not end it in time to participate in the election of Washington. North Carolina and Rhode Island hadn't ratified the Constitution then, and so they also did not take part in the election.

In the 1800's, property ownership as a requirement for voting gradually was abolished. Pioneers of the west led a movement to permit all white, adult males to vote. Most of them could do so by 1860.

The 15th amendment to the Constitution made it possible for Negro men to vote after 1870. The territory which later became the state of Wyoming granted the vote to women in 1869. A number of Pacific and Rocky Mountain states, as well as some in the midwest, let women take part in elections in the years after 1869. The 19th amendment in 1920 made it possible for women in all states to vote.

In colonial times, the requirements were so strict that only a very few people could vote. Today, most adults can take part in elections by meeting a few easy requirements. Unfortunately, only about half of the people eligible to vote do so in Presidential elections. Even fewer voters go to the polls in congressional elections. The right to vote has been won for most American adults. The job now is to get them to exercise their right—and duty—as citizens.



WOMEN VOTED in Wyoming as early as 1869, but our nation as a whole did not give them the ballot until 1920